

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
Madison, through, 12:30 P.M.	6:40 A.M.	7:10 A.M.	1:30 P.M.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday is the source of much disturbance and disorder in the streets of this city, and is prohibited by the laws of this State, I, J. Bodwell, Mayor of the City of Janesville, do hereby declare that the sale of such liquors on Sunday is a public nuisance, and that it is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

It is the duty of the citizens to suppress it.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Appleton Light Infantry, assigned to the 5th regiment, is not able to fill up for the mustering officer, and is therefore set aside and another company called to fill the vacancy.

It is proposed to send Gen. Butler, with 10,000 men, who can be spared from Fortress Monroe, direct to Charleston. That would bring them to their milk.

An ordinance is before the Virginia rebel convention at Richmond, annulling all acts formerly passed commendatory of Winfield Scott, and ordering the name of Scott county to be changed to Davis, and that of Buchanan county to Stephens.—“Cursed spite!”

Major Larrabee, of the 5th regiment, has been presented with a beautiful horse for the field, by citizens of Horicon.

The governor and council of Massachusetts have decided to fit out the ten additional regiments required from that state in forty days, and the necessary contracts are already being made. A portion of these regiments will be armed with Enfield rifles, of which the state has now received about seven thousand, the steamer Bavaria, just arrived at New York, having brought an entire installment.

Rumor.—They are prosecuting some of the swindling army contractors in Pennsylvania. That's right. Let every rascal who is trying to speculate and grow rich out of this war, at the expense of the government and the troops, be promptly and severely dealt with. Such men should in all respects be reported on an equality with traitors.

A man never has the least difficulty in finding a devoted friend, except when he needs one.

Iron exists in the blood and preserves it; gold, or the love of it, exists in the heart and corrupts it.

THE OTHER CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. Woods, the other correspondent of the London Times, takes strong ground against the rebels, in his letters to that paper. Russell should “learn of him.”

A Good Movement.—We are well pleased to see the proclamation of Mayor Doe in relation to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, and hope it will receive the universal approval and support of our citizens universally. Nothing will better conduce to the good order of the city, generally, and certainly there should be no objection or resistance on the part of those whose business is to be thus suspended on the Sabbath. Mayor Doe will deserve the thanks and aid of every good citizen, if he fearlessly enforces the law in this matter.

ANOTHER FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Rodney Hathaway, a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, was so badly injured this morning between this city and Slopier, as to cause his death immediately on his arrival here. He was on the night freight train, and while riding on the engine, slipped and fell upon the connecting rods, in which he became so entangled that it required half an hour's labor in detaching the rods before he could be extricated. He was brought immediately to this city, but died as the train reached the depot. His parents reside at Belleville, and a messenger went to convey to them the afflicting news of his death.

THE ACCIDENT TO ALBERT H. STICKNEY.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Capt. Ely, dated Harrisburg, June 23d, to Mayor Doe, in relation to the accident which happened to Albert H. Stickney, a member of the Janesville Volunteers:—

“Yesterday when within 40 miles of this place, Albert H. Stickney, private in my company, was thrown from the cars and severely, I fear fatally injured. We are ordered to leave for Washington at 4 a. m. tomorrow. I have provided him rooms at Jones' Hotel in this city, and the surgeon of Camp Curtin undertakes to give special attention to him. Everything that can be done will be done, and ample means to that end are provided. If he recovers he will rejoin my company.”

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The following are the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern railway for the months of April and May:

	April, 1861.	May, 1861.
Passenger	\$1,333,333	\$2,187,500
Freight	30,000,000	40,000,000
Express	750,000	750,000
Mail	1,416,666	1,416,666
Miscellaneous	25,000	25,000
Total	\$35,525,000	\$44,369,166

COMMITTEE FOR THE SECOND REGIMENT.—The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chicago Journal says:—

As I am about to conclude this epistle, the 2d Regiment of Wisconsin troops, under command of Col. S. Park Coon, of Milwaukee, has arrived, numbering 1,000 men, rank and file. This is a fine lot of men, consisting of picked men from the mining and lumber districts of the “Badger State,” and passengers tell me in the case that they behaved like gentlemen during their whole route from Madison to Harrisburg. They are encamped about thirty rods west of the railroad round-house, and will receive their arms and equipments tomorrow, to be in readiness to depart for Washington on the evening train. Their commander is the talented and eccentric James C. Richmond, of the Episcopal church in Milwaukee, the same person whom as your readers will recollect, gained entrance into his church, when closed against him, by means of a battering-ram. Mr. Richmond, I opine, will make a good fighting as well as praying parson.

THE RELIEF OF KANSAS.—The total amount of money contributed throughout the country for the relief of the people of Kansas was \$9,465,317. From October, 1859, to May 27, 1861, fourteen millions, four hundred and twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four pounds of provisions were received, on which freight has been paid to the amount of \$64,263.56, and free and paid freight to the extent of \$10,592.99.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMAN PRESS.—While the German Press of Milwaukee speak freely of the recent course of the banks, they severely condemn the mob, and throw all the weight of their influence in favor of law and order.

Mrs. Douglas is in Washington.

Sale of State Bonds.—The Currency to be put on a Sound Basis.

The public will be gratified to learn that the commissioners appointed to negotiate the state loan of one million, succeeded, yesterday, in consummating a highly satisfactory disposition of the bonds, by which the state not only secures all the money needed at present, without any departure from the letter and spirit of the act authorizing the loan, but at the same time means are afforded for putting the banks, whose bills are now current, upon a firm basis and restoring them to confidence.

Certain capitalists of Milwaukee take from \$50,000 to \$900,000 of the bonds, paying seventy per cent. in cash down, and reimbursing from the coupons, the thirty per cent. that remains.

The amount of cash which is to be at once paid in, suffices for all the present needs of the state, while the bonds are retained within our borders, and the state is not compelled to put them into Wall street to be hawked about among the bulls and bears. It is a matter of just pride and gratification that we are thus enabled to go on independent of foreign aid and to obtain from our own citizens all that is necessary in bearing our part in putting down the rebellion. Such an exercise of self-reliance and self-help will give us confidence in ourselves and character abroad.

The bonds will be immediately used to take up such southern securities as are now deposited with our bankers, and the state is still accredited banks of the state. The whole amount of such securities is at present but a little over \$120,000. It is not impossible that the banks last thrown out may also be restored, but the first effort will be to give ample security for the notes of every bank still kept on the current list.—Within ten days it is expected that every bank on the present current list will have its circulation fully secured by the stocks of the United States and of the free states.—The banks thus secured will be entitled to confidence, and will doubtless receive it.—*Madison Journal.*

We understand from the above that the state will eventually receive par for its bonds. We would like to know whether the banks pay the state in specie for the whole amount advanced at this time, if not, what proportion is gold and silver?

For the Daily Gazette.

A SUCCESSFUL ATTORNEY.—Rumor says that the article which you published last evening under the head of “A successful client,” turns out to be incorrect in several particulars. The “lawsuit,” like all other lawsuits, had two sides to it. It was defended by two of our ablest lawyers, assisted by counsel in the person of the chief justice of the town of Rock, who issued the execution upon which the chickens were first taken. The suit in which the execution was issued, was the same identical suit in which the chief justice settled the question for the benefit of the bar: that an action of tort cannot be maintained with an action on contract. The counsel for the plaintiff did not take a chattel mortgage on the chickens, as was stated in your paper last evening; but as his only hope of success depended upon a technical defect in the execution, and fearing that the justice before whom the case was pending, and who, by the way, decides every case upon its merits, would decide against his client; and in that event, the chickens would get into the possession of the attorneys for the defendant and the aforesaid chief justice, he did take a bill of sale of the chickens aforesaid—being just thirteen in number—in order to prevent an illegitimate conversion. The case came on for trial. It was ably contested, and the counsel on either side seemed to be fully impressed with their duty to their clients, and the indisputable value of the property in controversy. All the authorities on the question were presented. The justice took seventy-two hours to deliberate, and finally decided the case in favor of the plaintiff. The successful party and his friends seemed to be filled with joy, and the defeated party and his friends left the court room in sadness. The result was that the counsel for the plaintiff generously cancelled the bill of sale, gave three of the chickens to the constable for his costs, and retained ten in full satisfaction of the aforesaid retainer,—all of which was in accordance with the expressed wishes of the plaintiff.

The defendant was by no means parsimonious. He was not the man to ask an attorney to assist him without paying him for his services. True he had no money, but such as he had he was willing to divide with his counsel. He at once delivered to his senior counsel two cages and one pumpkin which the said senior counsel and converted to his own use, while the aforesaid chief justice, the junior counsel for the plaintiff and the justice before whom the cause was tried, declare that they have never to this day, received a single cent or cabbage for their services. It is evident that the aforesaid senior is the only person connected with the matter who deserves censure, as he appropriated all the fees in the case, under the rule “contraband of law.” I understand that the case is going to the supreme court, where several decisions in our circuit are expected to sustain the appeal. LEX.

The Bank of St. Paul has made an assignment. It had \$3,500 deposits and less than \$50,000 circulation. Its assets are from \$12,000 to \$15,000 notes, and \$30,000 state railroad bonds.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 27, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were again very light today, with no change in price.

Continued yesterday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 67 1/2c; fair to good do 66 1/2c; do 65 1/2c; do 64 1/2c.

CORN—choice do 24 1/2c; do 24 1/4c; do 24 1/8c; do 24 1/2c.

OATS—no inquiry, we quote here 10 1/2c; do 10 1/4c; do 10 1/8c; do 10 1/2c.

RYE—dull at 22 1/2c; do 22 1/4c; do 22 1/8c; do 22 1/2c.

BARLEY—dull at 20 1/2c; do 20 1/4c; do 20 1/8c; do 20 1/2c.

Timothy seed—dull at 14 1/2c; do 14 1/4c; do 14 1/8c; do 14 1/2c.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10 1/2c; do 10 1/4c; do 10 1/8c; do 10 1/2c.

BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2c; do 10 1/4c; do 10 1/8c; do 10 1/2c.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6c; do 5 1/2c; do 5 1/4c; do 5 1/8c; do 5 1/2c.

Wool—range at 16 1/2c for common to choice fair lean clips.

HIDES—Green, 24c; Dry, 22c; Fat, 20c.

Spring-spring retail 22c, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—chickens, 12c; do 11c; do 10c; do 9c.

POULTRY—range from 80c to 90c each.

BLACK LEASES FOR RENT.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

CHEAP FOR CASH.

W. L. MITCHELL,

HAVING purchased a full and complete assortment from first hands of importation in New York, he

CAN SELL

goods as

LOW

as any one in the west.

Call and Examine our New Stock.

TEAS,

SUGARS,

COFFEES,

TOBACCO,

SOAP,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

DRY FRUIT,

SALT FISH,

DRY FISH,

MOLASSES,

STRAITS,

CANDLES,

FRESH FRUIT.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented at sales.

June 1st, 1861.

THE ATTENTION

Of the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties is directed to our Large and Choice stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

CROCKERY,

HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

The stock of

DRESS GOODS

is unsurpassed in variety and style.

Black & Fancy Silks

in great varieties.

BROCADES, MADONNAS, VALENCIAS, MONAIRES,

NATIONAL AND LESTER DRESSES, CHAL-

LISES, DELAINES, ORGANZIES,

LAWNS, &c., &c., &c.

In quantities large, in styles endless, in varieties unsurpassed.

Broche Shawls,

cheaper than ever.

EMBROIDERY IN SETTS,

Colours, Edgings, Insertings, Waists, Robes, &c., &c.

In great abundance and at prices that will astonish all.

Broad Cloths,

Casimires,

Scenes,

Tweeds,

Linen,

Summer Stuffs,

Vestings,

&c., &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

All who wish to get the

Worth of their Money

[illegible]